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THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Vol. 22 Chinook, Alberta. Thursday, Sept 12th, 1940 NO

SASKATCHEWAN GETS 10 DEGREES OF FROST

Winnipeg, Sept. 10 (CP) Light to heavy frosts were reported over Saskatchewan and in most parts of Manitoba last night but early indications were that damage to grain crops would not be great

Harvesting in the areas affected is well advanced and it was believed that damage would be confined to coarse grains

Lowest reading on the prairies was 22 at Broadview, Sask., 92 miles east of Regina. No frost was aeported in Alberta.

A Westerner, Miss Isobel Girven of Winnipeg, Manitoba, has been appointed to take charge of the Nurses' Home in connection with the new Canadian Hospital recently opened in London. England Miss Girven is a niece of Mrs. Isbister and went overseas with the first contingent of Canadian nurses

* * *

Mr. George Anderson wishes to express his sincere thanks to the citizens of Chinook who so kindly put on a party in honor of him, on the evening of his departure for British Columbia, where he will receive Military training for the Navy.

* * *

ADVERTISE

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If you want to buy as well
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If you'd like a car to own
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But, if you are feeling blue,
Think the whole world's wrong with you
Well, that's a horse of a different hue
DON'T advertise!

—Oyen Telegram

SCHOOL BELLS

School has been reopened with 84 students in attendance. There are 21 in high school, 13 being in grade 12 Last year both grade 12 and grade 9 passed 100 per cent on the Departmental examinations.

Some high marks obtained by students here were: Marguerite Hittle, 95 in History of English Literature; Dorothy Rasmussen, 85 in History of English Literature and 81 in Chemistry 2; and Bernice Rasmussen, 87 in Chemistry 2 and 79 in Physics 2

Here are graduates of Chinook High School in the past two years:- Isabel Tait (nurse), Gladys Coates (nurse), Eileen Proudfoot (nurse), Clifford Gullekson (teacher), Chrissie Coutts (teacher), and Bernice and Dorothy Rasmussen and Marguerite Hittle, who are attending Normal School.

The Ladies' Card Club met Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Sayer with Miss Byler as hostess. The evening was in honor of Mrs Todd, who will be leaving soon to make her home in Calgary. Bridge honors were shared by Mrs. Gallaugher and Miss McDonald A dainty lunch was served by Mrs. Wilson. Mrs Aitken, Miss Byler and Miss McDonald. The club president, Miss Byler then presented the guest of honor with a gift expressing best wishes on behalf of the card club. Mrs Todd, in a few words, expressed her thanks to the club. The club will meet next week with Miss McDonald.

LOCAL NEWS

An Anglican Church service will be held at the School on Sunday, Sept. 15th at 7:30 P M A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend this service.

* * *

A Red Cross Meeting will be held at the Hotel, Chinook, on Wednesday, Sept. 18th at 8 P. M It is especially requested that all members and friends interested please attend The holidays are over and let us one and all get back to work again at this important work

* * *

Mr. W H. Davis had the misfortune Tuesday of last week to fall off a tractor He was taken to the Esler Hospital where it was learned that he had put out a vertebrae in his neck. He was removed to a Calgary hospital Monday night.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs Gordon Cornell of Cremona have moved into town and are living in the John Mclean house opposite the school.

* * *

Miss Jean Damsgard who underwent an operation for appendicitis in Esler Hospital last week is improving as well as could be expected.

: : :

Born to Mr and Mrs. Claud Brace of Calgary, in the Esler Hospital on Sunday, Sept. 8 a baby girl

* * *

Born—To Mr and Mrs. W McFalls (nee Mabel Gilbert son), of Hanna, on Thursday September 5th, a baby boy.

Week, End Needs

Pork and Beans	per tin	.10c
Corned Beef	Per tin	.21c
Pitted Dates	per pkg	.19c
Clover Leaf Salmon	per tin	.19c
Soda Biscuits	16 doz to box	.40c
First Grade Lard	per lb	.10c
Jello Jelly Powder	2 for	.15c
Macaroni	5 lb box	.39c
Frys or Bakers Chocolate	cake	.25c

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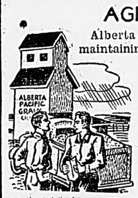

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A Mutual Defence Line

The swift march of events in Europe this spring and summer has so thoroughly aroused and alarmed the people of the United States that they are now prepared to undergo great sacrifices to put their defences in order, to maintain the integrity of their land and to preserve inviolate what is commonly referred to as the American way of life and the American standard of living.

The people of the United States are now fully alive to the fact that if Britain should be defeated, an eventuality which we do not for one moment entertain, their turn would come next, and if, as some military and naval authorities in that country are wont to assert, invasion of the United States by Hitler and his goose-stepping Nazis is a physical impossibiliy, the American people are now fully aware that subjugation of Britain would spell for them economic domination by a Nazified eastern hemisphere.

There is some reason, too, to doubt the assertion of some authorities that the United States would be immune from physical damage by the Nazi war machine, for, only May 15 a report of the Naval Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate said:

"From all the evidence available it appears that the United States can be conquered without military conquest of continental United States. An effective blockade against our foreign commerce can be maintained at points thousands of miles from our coasts and well beyond aircraft range. Our outlying possessions will be captured and used against us as advanced bases. There will be nothing to prevent the establishment of bases, by force if necessary, in this hemisphere, from which as well as from aircraft carriers, repeated bombing raids can be dispatched against our highly industrialized areas."

* * * *

Their First Line

The foregoing extract from the Naval Affairs Committee report is highly illuminating, but that does not take into account the assistance that might and undoubtedly would be given to Hitler and his cohorts by the enemy within the gates, as was the case in Norway, Belgium and other victims of the Nazi machine. There is plenty of evidence that the United States is riddled with Nazi agents who are working their propaganda machine overtime and only await the time and opportunity to indulge in sabotage and other overt acts.

That the people of the United States have become alarmed at the situation and are fully aware of the potential dangers that threaten them is evidenced in many ways, including the fact that Congress, which was prepared to vote two billion dollars to strengthen the defences of the country in the middle of May boosted the appropriation by the middle of July to ten billion dollars and did so, with alacrity and eagerness.

This substantial sum provides, among other things for a two-ocean navy, but, it is pointed out, it will require the lapse of about six years before this adequate navy can be built and completed. In the meantime, the United States is relying upon and will continue to rely upon the services of the British navy to protect its ocean-borne commerce.

The conclusion is obvious—and that is that the United States first line of defence is in European waters where the British navy is holding the fort and until such time as the new American naval program is completed it would appear to be a vital necessity for the people of the United States to assist the British in every possible way and with every means at their disposal.

* * * *

A Further Opportunity

The situation was aptly summarized by Robert E. Sherwood in an article in the Reader's Digest in which he said: "The chief bulwark between us and the world revolution is Britain's navy. As a matter of cold, calculating self-preservation we must keep that navy fighting on our side by providing Britain with every needed ship, gun, plane, implement of war, pound of food and shred of hope that we can give."

Even as the vital necessity for building powerful defences has suddenly dominated the American conscience so the doctrine that Europe is the first line of defence is rapidly gaining ground south of the international boundary. Only recently the political leaders of the United States and Canada agreed to set up a joint defence board and to co-operate in the defence of this hemisphere. It is but one step further for the United States to give a greater measure of aid to Britain's war effort and particularly that effort on the seas.

It is gratifying to note that an important step in that direction has recently been taken in the form of an agreement to furnish Great Britain with 50 of 160 over-age destroyers in the possession of the United States in exchange for leasehold rights of British territory in the West Indies and the Central American coasts as sites for United States naval and air force bases.

Thus the leaven of British-American solidarity, so vitally essential for mutual protection, is already working and may be expected to be materially augmented as the war progresses to the discomfiture of the Axis powers.

India's Contribution

Quantities Of War Material Sent To Overseas Centres

India has made news since the war started because of discussions over the tangled constitutional question, but all the time she has been making a tremendous contribution to the war effort. Figures released in Simla showed that since the outbreak of the war India has despatched to overseas centres 75,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 200,000 shells of all categories, 4,500,000 sandbags, 10,000 sets of web equipment, 600,000 blankets, 3,000,000 yards of khaki drill, and large quantities of other material.

No Information

No Canadian office is complete without its stand of cool drinking water. A big fellow went to a British Office of Works gardener watering the grass in the Green Park and said: "Where can I get a drink of water, friend?" The gardener scratched his head. "Don't ask me," he answered. "I never drink it."

Home economics experts say that dark colored lamp shades can waste as much as 40 per cent. of the light from a lamp.

Ancient Weapons

Combination Shot Gun And Rifle Submitted For Registration

The new regulations governing firearms has resulted in some queer specimens of weapons being submitted to the R.C.M.P. for registration.

Perhaps the prize goes to the man who brought in a muzzle-loading combination rifle and shot gun, 1847 model. The 93-year-old relic was really triple action. Besides firing a double discharge from the muzzle it must have had the kick of the proverbial mule.

Another citizen brought in an old German machine-gun that he had brought back as a souvenir from the last war. The gun was air-cooled and had a pan carrying 45 cartridges. It weighed 25 pounds, and pays tribute to the perseverance of its owner packing it back all the way from France.

Hitler's men have punctured a few British balloons, but sooner or later the balloon of his own inflated ambition will be punctured and he will collapse.

That's the trouble with Hitler. He wants England to be Herr-conditioned. 2376

If Proof Were Needed

Way Petain's Ministers Obey Nazis Proclaims Puppet Regime

Some spokesmen of France have done their best in recent weeks to assure us that the Vichy regime is not a puppet regime and that the line between the unoccupied and occupied French territory is a genuine frontier between two contrasting ways of life. Now however, Americans have a way of judging for themselves. A dispatch from the Swiss border reports, with an abundance of detail, that hundreds of anti-Nazi refugees in unoccupied, "free" France have been delivered back to the whipping posts and torture chambers of the German Gestapo.

The men of Vichy could not have wanted this terrible thing done. They must have known that the victims were helpless men and women who had fled to France for sanctuary, and who wanted nothing more than to help France in struggle against tyranny. Marshal Petain's ministers were, no doubt, ordered to open their internment camps to the agents of the conqueror; the Marshal himself admitted, in an extraordinary talk with American correspondents, that "the Germans hold the rope and twist it" whenever they choose. A Government that meekly hands back hundreds of fugitives to their persecutors cannot pretend to be anything but a puppet. The crime committed against these refugees is, in truth, a crime against France, a proof that the present Government is a mockery of all that independent France has stood for in the eyes of civilized men.—New York Times.

Mechanical Bird Dog

Pointer Used By British Helps Locate German Air Raiders

The defenders of Britain are using a sort of "mechanical bird dog" to hunt down German night raiders.

The British censor permitted disclosure for the first time that "pointing" is done not only by searchlights but by an ingenious range-and-course predictor sometimes called a "sausage machine," and by other equipment of a nature kept closely secret.

It works like this:

With the secret devices, perhaps listening devices, anti-aircraft gun crews determine the position and direction of the approaching raider. They feed this data into the "sausage machine," which turns out a series of positions for the plane in the immediate split-second future.

These positions then are subjected to heavy fire from 3, 3.7 and 4.5-inch anti-aircraft batteries.

Searchlights also cover these spots, to try to catch the raider in the beam for the benefit both of ground defenders and defending fighter planes.

The crews say that once an enemy is caught in the glare, it is relatively easy to hold him in the light of first one beam and then another until the anti-aircraft guns or fighter pilots can catch up.

Military circles credit the anti-aircraft guns with 100 of the 1,000 German planes shot down in August, a record much better than in the First Great War.

A Sensible Idea

Winston Churchill Wants Public Officials To Use Plain English

As if one war were not enough, Prime Minister Churchill has started another—he wants to get public officials to stop using highfalutin, round-about language and express themselves in plain English. "The receipt of your communication is hereby acknowledged with thanks" will give way, if Mr. Churchill succeeds, to "Thank you for your letter," and "Consideration should be given to the possibility of carrying into effect"—which he cited as a particularly horrible example of "officialese"—would probably become "We might try——."

The Prime Minister will have plenty of allies in this new war, but victory won't be easy. The other fellows are solidly intrenched. Their cohorts are trained and disciplined. Their morale is excellent, because they know they are fighting for the dearest thing they possess, the right of circumlocution. They will defend it with their last periphrastic latinism.

But the bold Churchill will not be daunted. Up and at 'em, Winston!—New York Sun.

To Be Exact

A young lady who was a deputy registrar in a country district was questioning an old codger who came in to register about his education.

"Your schooling," she explained. "Just how far did you go?"

"Let's see," said the old fellow, scratching his head. "'bout two miles, I reckon."

Changed Conditions

Canada Now One Of The Nearest Supply Points For Britain

Canada, regarded at the start of the war as one of Britain's distant supply points, is seen now as one of the United Kingdom's nearest suppliers because of the changed conditions since Germany overran most of Europe.

This statement was contained in an announcement by the Ministry of Information that Britain seized 45,300 tons of contraband during July, 34,600 from neutral ships and 10,700 from Italian vessels. Most of the neutral ships were bound for Italy.

The increased shipping advantages obtained in recent months have compensated for the much longer distances the vessels now have to go for supplies, the Ministry said.

The statement added that Canada has embarked on a "very large" shipbuilding program involving about 100 vessels of all kinds.

There are now 7,500,000 more gross tons of shipping available to the Allies than when the war started, due largely to the increase in the number of Allies, the Ministry said. When the war started Britain and the Empire had 21,000,000 gross tons of shipping, including all vessels of more than 100 tons.

These included all types—troopships, supply ships and armed merchant cruisers—and less than half the total should be counted as available for cargo carrying.

The ships now available for the Allies include those of Norway, 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 tons; The Netherlands, more than 2,000,000 tons; Belgium and Poland, 500,000 tons, and Denmark and France, 800,000 tons.

SELECTED RECIPES

COFFEE-BANANA ICE CREAM

- ½ cup granulated sugar
- 2 tablespoons Bee Hive Golden Corn Syrup
- ⅛ teaspoon salt
- ⅔ cup hot strong coffee
- 3 tablespoons Durham corn starch
- 3 tablespoons cold coffee
- ¼ teaspoon pure vanilla
- 3 medium sized ripe bananas
- 2 cups heavy cream

Combine sugar, syrup, salt and strong coffee. Stir over heat until sugar dissolves, then bring to boiling point. Stir in the corn starch, blended smoothly with the cold coffee. Stir and cook until mixture thickens smoothly and no raw flavor remains. Remove from heat and add vanilla. Add the thoroughly mashed banana, and chill. Fold in the cream, whipped to the consistency of custard sauce. Turn into tray of mechanical refrigerator, and freeze to a stiff mush. Beat until smooth but not melted, level out in freezing tray and return to refrigerator until hard enough for serving.

ICE BOX DAINTIES

- 24 Christie's Vanilla Wafers, large
- ⅔ cup raspberry jam
- 1 teaspoon powdered sugar
- ½ teaspoon vanilla
- ¾ cup whipping cream

Spread vanilla wafers with jam and make stacks of four each. Whip cream, add sugar and vanilla. Coat each stack of wafers with whipped cream. Place on flat dish and chill in refrigerator 2 to 3 hours. Six portions.

Greatest Hop Production

District In B.C. Accounts For Most Of Canada's Crop

A thousand acres of hops might not be extraordinary in European countries but for Canada that area is remarkable and the more so that it is in one district and makes up 99 per cent. of Canada's production. Chilliwack, in the Fraser Valley, has the distinction of building up this farm industry. A few weeks ago pickers began to move into Chilliwack and Sardis for the annual harvest, numbering altogether about five thousand.

Growers report that the effects of the long dry spell in June and July were beaten by intensive cultivation and in some yards to irrigation and sub-irrigation.

They predicted easier picking conditions for harvesters, however, as the dry weather reduced the amount of foliage on the vines.

Chinese Students

Come To Canada Under The Boxer Indemnity Fund

A group of 27 honor graduates of Chinese universities is bound for McGill University where the youths will study.

The group has arrived from China, coming under the Boxer indemnity fund, established in 1909, when China was compelled to pay an indemnity to foreign nations suffering in the rebellion.

Britain and the United States allowed their share to be used for education of Chinese youths at British and United States universities. Because of the war this year's graduates are attending McGill instead of Oxford and Cambridge.

Advice Proved Valuable

King George Learns About His Father's Strategy In Last War

The King heard how a suggestion his father made on the Western Front in August, 1918, to British gunners set off a terrific barrage which rendered an important railway junction at Douai, France, practically useless to the Germans.

A Royal Engineers' lieutenant-colonel told the King and Queen at a northern artillery school how the late King George V., arriving at a 14-inch naval gun position on a railway mounting near Arras, ordered the first shot be fired at the junction.

The officer said the late King, who explained he had just come from the fourth army which it was launching an attack at Amiens, added: "You can be perfectly sure the Germans will have to rush reinforcements from Ypres through Douai. Why not keep up a harassing fire on the junction."

In the next two months 120 tons of high explosives were dropped on Douai. An Englishwoman who lived in the district through the war later informed the officer there were 400 casualties on a German troop train in the first day's firing. The Germans used the junction little thereafter.

Apple Juice

Okanagan Valley Growers See Possibility In New Industry

The growth of the apple juice industry in the last year has been one of the most hopeful developments in Canadian agriculture. Apple juice has "caught on" all over the country, but more in the East, apparently, than in the West. It has absorbed a substantial part of our surplus apple production and it will absorb more, if Canadians once get the habit of drinking it, instead of imported orange juice. To the hard-pressed Okanagan Valley this industry holds out important possibilities.—Vancouver Sun.

Children need the most food for their size when babies and when in their 'teens, nutritionists point out.

Scientific tests reveal that a tuna can swim at the sensational speed of 44 miles per hour.

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For Union

Newfoundland Once Again Thinks Of Joining Canada

The question of confederation with Canada has cropped up again in Newfoundland as the result of the unification of her defence with Canada's and the current visit of Canadian defence officers.

Newfoundlanders do not mistake the present move as a political confederation, but such opinion as a Canadian Press correspondent could test on the brief visit with the Canadian officials shows that the question has arisen in the minds of the people.

The correspondent was told the only objection in Newfoundland now to confederation would be on economic grounds. Certain business people in St. John's feel that union with Canada would place Newfoundland's resources—mainly fish, pulpwood and iron ore—on a much more direct competitive basis with those of the Maritime Provinces. There is also the feeling that taxes might be increased.

A rustless, non-corrosive electric conduit has been perfected from wood pulp.

If you have nothing to do except have a good time you don't.

"Sure I'm a crank for cleanliness—but it never occurred to me that waxed paper should be as unquestionably pure as food itself. Thank goodness a grocer put me wise. From now on it's Para-Sani—pure and safe food protection."
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The Park Lane Mystery

By Edgar Wallace

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CHAPTER XVI.—Continued

At the corner of Bedford place a shining limousine was drawn up by the sidewalk, and so deep was he in thought that he would have passed, had not the man who was sitting at the wheel removed the long cigar from his white teeth and called him by name. Jim turned with a start. The last person he expected to meet at this hour of the morning in the prosaic environment of Theobald's Road.

"I thought it was you," Mr. Harlow's voice was cheerful, his manner a pattern of geniality. "This is a fortunate meeting."

"For which of us?" smiled Jim, leaning his elbow on the window opening and looking into the face of the man.

"For both, I hope. Come inside, and I'll drive you anywhere you're going. I have an invitation to offer and a suggestion to make."

Jim opened the door and stepped in. Harlow was a skilful driver. He slipped in and out of the traffic into Bedford Square, and then:

"Do you mind if I drive you to my house? Perhaps you can spare the time?"

Jim nodded, wondering what was the proposition. But throughout the drive Mr. Harlow kept up a flow of unimportant small talk, and he said nothing important until he showed his visitor into the beauiiful library. Mr. Harlow threw his heavy coat and cap onto one of the red settees, twisted a chair round, so that it revolved like a teetotum, and set it down near his visitor.

"Somebody followed you here," he said. "I saw him out of the tail of my eye. A Scotland Yard man! My dear man, you are very precious to the law." He chuckled at this. "But I bear you no malice that you do not trust me. My theory is that it is much better for a dozen innocent men to come under police surveillance than for a guilty man to escape detection. Only it is sometimes a little unnerving, the knowledge that I am being watched. I could stop it at once, of course. The Courier is in the market—I could buy a newspaper and make your lives very unpleasant indeed. I could raise a dozen men up in Parliament to ask what the devil you meant by it. In fact, my dear Carlton, there are so many ways of breaking you and your immediate superior that I cannot carry them in my head!"

And Jim had an uncomfortable feeling that this was no vain boast.

"I really don't mind," Harlow went on; "it annoys me a little, but amuses me more. I am almost above the law! How stupid that sounds!" He slapped his knee and his rich laughter filled the room. "Of course I am; you know that! Unless I do something very stupid and so trivial that even the police can understand that I am breaking the law, you can never touch me!"

He waited for some comment here, but Jim was content to let his host do most of the talking. A footman came in at that moment, pushing a litle basket trolley, and, to Jim's surprise, it contained a silver tea service, in addition to a bottle of whisky, siphon and glasses.

"I never drink," explained Harlow. "When I say 'never,' it would be better if I said 'rarely.' Tea drinking is a pernicious habit which I acquired in my early youth." He lifted the bottle. "For you——?"

"Tea also," said Jim, and Mr. Harlow inclined his head.

"I thocght that was possible," he said, and when the servant had gone he carried his tea back to the writing table and sat down.

"You're a very clever young man," he said abruptly, and Jim showed his teeth in a skeptical smile. "I could almost wish you would admit your genius. I hate that form of modesty which is expected in self-depreciation. You're clever. I have watched your career and have interested myself in your beginning. If you were an ordinary police officer I should not bother with you; but you are something different."

Again he paused, as though he expected a protest, but neither by word nor gesture did Jim Carlton approve or deny his right to this distinction.

"As for me, I am a rich man," Harlow went on. "Yet I need the very help you can give to me. You are not well off, Mr. Carlton? I believe you have an income of $200 a year or thereabouts, apart from your salary, and that is very little for one who sooner or later must feel the need of a home of his own, a wife and a family——"

Again he paused suggestively, and this time Jim spoke.

"What do you suggest to remedy this state of affairs?" he asked.

Mr. Harlow smiled.

"You are being sarcastic. There is sarcasm in your voice! You feel that you are superior to the question of money. You can afford to laugh at it. But, my friend, money is a very serious thing. I offer you £5,000 a year."

He rose to his feet the better to emphasize the offer, Jim thought.

"And my duties?" he said quietly.

Harlow shrugged his big shoulders; the ample skirt of his frock coat swirled back as he put his hands deep into his trousers pockets.

"To watch my interests." He almost snapped the words. "To employ that clever brain of yours in furthering my cause, in protecting me when I go—joking! I love a joke—a practical joke. To see the right man squirming makes me laugh. Five thousand a year, and all your expenses paid to the utmost limit. You like play going? I'll show you a play that will set you rolling with joy! What do you say?"

"No," said Jim simply; "I'm not keen on jokes."

"You're not?" Harlow made a little grimace. "What a pity! There might be a million in it for you. I am not trying to induce you to do something against your principles, but it is a pity."

It seemed to Jim's sensitive ear that there was genuine regret in Harlow's tone, but he went on quickly:

"I appreciate your standpoint. You have no desire to enter my service. You are, let us say, antipathetic toward me?"

"I prefer my own work," said Jim.

Harlow's smile was broad and benevolent.

"There remains only one suggestion: I want you to come to the dinner and reception I am giving to the Macedonian delegates next Thursday. Regard that as an olive branch!"

Jim smiled.

"I will gladly accept your invitation, Mr. Harlow," he said, and then with scarcely a pause: "Where can I find Marling?"

The words were hardly out of his lips before he cursed himself for his folly. He had not the slightest intention of asking such a fool question, and he could have kicked himself for the stupid impulse which, in one fraction of a second, had thrown out of gear the delicate machinery of investigation.

Not a muscle of Stratford Harlow's face moved.

"Marling?" he repeated. His black brows met in a frown; the pale eyes surveyed the detective blankly. "Marling?" he said again. "Now where have I heard that name? You don't mean the fellow who was my tutor? Good God! What a question to ask! I have never heard of him from the day he left for South Africa or somewhere."

"The Argentine?" suggested Jim.

"Was it the Argentine? I'm not sure. Yes, I am—Pernambuco—cholera—he died there!"

The underlip came thrusting out. Harlow was passing to the aggressive.

"The truth is, Marling and I were not very good friends. He treated me rather as though I were a child, and I cannot think of him without resentment. Marling! How that name brings back the most uncomfortable memories! The succession of wretched cottages, of prim, neat gardens, of his abominable Greek and Latin verses—differential calculi, the whole horrible gauntlet of so-called education through which a timid youth must run—and be flayed. Why do you ask?"

Jim had his excuse all ready. He might not recover the ground he had lost, but he could at least consolidate himself against further retirement.

"I have had an inquiry from one of his former associates." He mentioned a name, and here he was on safe ground, for it was the name of a man who had been a contemporary of Marling's and who was in the same college. Not a difficult achievement for Jim, who had spent that morning looking up old university lists. Evidently it had no significance for Harlow.

"I seem to remember Marling talking about him," he said. "But twenty-odd years is a very long time to cast back one's memory. And very probably I am an unconscious liar! So far as I know"—he shook his head—"Marling is dead. I have no absolute proof of this, but if you wish I will have inquiries made. The Argentine Government will do almost anything I wish."

"You're a lucky man." Jim held out his hand with a laugh.

"I wonder if I am?" Harlow looked at him steadfastly. "I wonder! And I wonder if you are, Mr. Carlton," he added slowly. "Or will be?"

Jim Carlton was not in a position to supply an answer.

His foot was on the doorstep when Harlow called him back.

"I owe you an apology," he said.

Jim supposed that he was talking about the offer he had made, but this was not the case.

"It was a crude and degrading business, Mr. Carlton—but I have a passion for experiment. Such methods were efficacious in the days of our forefathers, and I argued that human nature has not greatly changed."

Carlton was listening in bewilderment.

"I don't quite follow you."

Mr. Harlow showed his teeth in a smile and for a moment his pale eyes lit up with glee.

"This was not a case of you following me—but of my following you. A crude business. I am heartily ashamed of myself!"

Jim was halfway to Scotland Yard before the solution of this mysterious apology occurred to him. Stratford Harlow was expressing his regret for the atatck that had been delivered by his agents in Long Acre.

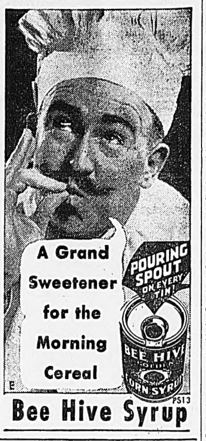
Jim stopped to scratch his head.

"That man worries me!" he said aloud.

(To Be Continued)

WOMEN WANTED

38 to 52 years old. Women who are restless, moody, NERVOUS—who fear hot flashes, dizzy spells—to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Pinkham's is famous for helping women during these "trying times" due to functional irregularities. Get a bottle today from your druggist! WORTH TRYING!



A Worth While Gift

A 5,000,000-pound gift of butter to Great Britain by Canadian dairymen and creameries is the goal of the Okanagan Valley Co-operative Creamery Association, which is seeking support of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba creameries in its plan.

Call To Service

Farmers In A Saskatchewan District Working Together To Aid Canada In Struggle

Facing the hardships that the lack of storage space for this year's wheat crop has brought them, Reeve Arnold Larsen and 30 farmers from the municipality of Great Bend in the Borden, Sask., district, sent out a "Call to Service" to all the ratepayers in their district, pledging themselves to undertake these added sacrifices as "part of our contribution to the unity and strength of Canada."

The signatories include a number of the original homesteaders of the district, some of the young men just beginning to farm, officials in the Veterans Association, leaders in the co-operative and farm movements, and representatives of the various racial and political groups, all working together to "do their bit" on the home front.

The "Call to Service" reads:

"For all of us in Canada and in the Empire these are days of testing. We need to mobilize all our resources of courage, unselfishness and faith in God. There will be heavy demands, not only on men and materials, but on the resources of the spirit as well.

One of the results of the present struggle is the serious situation which has arisen in the handling of our wheat crop. The Government has given a plan to help us and here is an immediate place where we can put these essential spiritual qualities to work. There are practical things we can do:

(1) We can be honest about the acreage we have in wheat. We can refuse to try to wrangle something extra for ourselves. Every time we cheat, our country and our neighbors suffer.

(2) We can help one another with the economical storage of grain on the farm. We need to be wise in our spending.

(3) We can adequately protect our grain from livestock, and our livestock from grain. On our thoroughness will depend the community's welfare.

(4) We can accept cheerfully the necessary restrictions. Cheerfulness is just as contagious as grumbling and much more helpful.

This spirit of moral re-armament which is widespread in our district is essential in this emergency. We the undersigned pledge ourselves to carry out this program as part of our contribution to the unity and strength of Canada."

"This message is an evidence of the new spirit which is growing in our district," said W. O. Wake, one of the farmers who sponsored this statement. "Some of us have been trying to follow God's direction for our farms and community ever since the work of Moral Re-Armament began here. We are finding that there are a lot of things we thought pretty hopeless that can be changed when we learn real team work, and everybody can have a part in fighting the eslfish materialistic spirit that weakens and divides the country. The "Call to Service" is only one step in the program we are working on to build the kind of community life in the West that can be a pattern for the whole country. Any district can do it if a few are ready to begin.

Homemakers' Donation

Donate Two Beds To Red Cross Hospital At Taplow, England

Inscribed brass plates on two beds in the First Base Hospital of the Canadian Red Cross at Taplow, England, will announce the generosity of the Saskatchewan Homemakers' Clubs, from whom provincial headquarters of the Red Cross in Saskatchewan has received a cheque for $2,500 for their purchase.

The hospital, now under management of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, is a 600-bed hospital costing a total of $750,000. The purchase of a bed means payment of one-sixth hundredth of the hospital. Miss Bertha Oxner, secretary of the Homemakers, explained in a letter that each of their 5,000 members contributed 50 cents to make up the cheque.

This is a very wonderful donation, and is one of the most permanent gifts anyone can give the Red Cross. It is an appreciated achievement for an organization that has long been a good friend of the Red Cross in Saskatchewan.

Canada's Tallest Soldier

Distinction of being the tallest man in the Canadian army is claimed for Signalman G. E. Smith, who enlisted at Fredericton. He is six feet seven inches tall, 21 years old, unmarried, and hails from Hoyt, N.B.

Sergeant (explaining mechanism of new gun to squad of recruits): "Now, as you all see, this piece of the gun is operated by a crank. (Slight pause). Now, what are you laughing at, 'Awkins?"

A soap substitute exhibited at Leipzig Fair is a perfumed jelly in a tube, used without water or a towel, according to manufacturer's claim.

Research In Pulp And Paper

Example Of The Value Of Co-operation Between Government And Industry

An expanded program of research in pulp, paper and related products is provided for in a new agreement entered into by the Federal Department of Mines and Resources with the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and McGill University. Under the terms of this agreement the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association undertakes to provide greatly increased support for the extension of studies aimed at the improvement of production methods and the reduction of manufacturing costs. The first agreement for such co-operative activity was entered into 12 years ago, at which time the Association erected a special research building on a site provided by McGill University.

The Dominion Government has a very definite interest in the pulp and paper industry as, in addition to occupying a leading place in the country's export trade, this industry provides employment for thousands of high-skilled as well as unskilled workers. Likewise the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association is fully aware of the necessity of research in order to maintain and improve the industry's position in the highly competitive markets of the world, and has manifested this interest by substantially increased appropriations for the operation of the Pulp and Paper Institute. McGill, as well as other Canadian Universities, finds through the pulp and paper industries a broad field of employment for graduates in engineering, chemistry and other related sciences.

Thus the Pulp and Paper Institute is an outstanding example of the value of effective co-operation between government, industry and educational institutions in employing material and human resources to advance the country's industrial and social welfare.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

GOLDEN RULE APPLIED

Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets.—Matthew 7: 12.

To do as you would be done by, is the plain, sure, and undisputed rule of morality and justice.—Lord Chesterfield.

Mankind will be God-governed in proportion as God's government becomes apparent, the Golden Rule utilized, and the rights of man and the liberty of conscience held sacred. —Mary Baker Eddy.

To have a respect for ourselves guides our morals; and to have a deference for others governs our manners.—Sterne.

Do not make things comfortable for yourself in such a way as to make them uncomfortable for others. —Chinese Proverb.

The Golden Rule works like gravitation.—C. F. Dole.

Coal Monopoly By Japan

Has Created Shortage And Much Higher Prices In Shanghai

Japan's monopoly of Chinese coal either for military and transportation or for export to Japan has created a coal famine in Shanghai. Before the war, China not only produced enough coal for her own consumption but exported large quantities to Japan and other parts of the Far East. Soft coal in Shanghai before hostilities cost 15 Chinese dollars a ton. Ever since supplies of Chinese coal on hand at the beginning of the war were exhausted, Shanghai has been forced to import coal from Calcutta. The present price of this indispensable industrial and domestic commodity is $260 (Chinese) a ton.

French Embassy In London

Stands On Ground Given To France By Queen Victoria

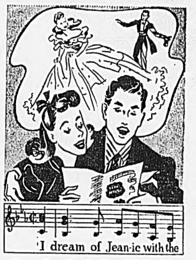
The large number of Frenchmen who now loyally support General de Gaulle and a free France have been asking that the French Embassy in London should become the official residence of the General. They claim that this historic building would give General de Gaulle a proper setting for his task of liberating the country, says the London Daily Sketch. The French Embassy in Albert-gate enjoys a unique privilege amongst embassies in London. It is the only foreign embassy to stand on native soil. This privilege was granted to France by Queen Victoria at the request of Princess Eugenie.

Approximately 8,759,700 acres of land in South Dakota are still termed "public domain."

2376

HOME SERVICE

EVERYBODY LOVES TO SING STEPHEN FOSTER DITTIES



New Songbook Has Dixie Airs

When friends are gathered together there's nothing like a favorite southern song to create a warm friendly atmosphere. Stephen Foster's "Jeanie with Light Brown Hair" appeals to every heart.

"I see her tripping where the bright streams play,
Happy as the daisies that dance on her way."

And who, in leafing through a southern songbook, ever skips Foster's "Oh Susanna"? Happily you warble:

"I came to Alabama wid my banjo on my knee,
I'm g'wan to Lou'siana,
My true love for to see."

Of course you'll want to wind up the program with a stirring old-time spiritual. "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen" calls for lots of feeling.

"Nobody knows the trouble I've seen—
Glory Hallelujah!
Sometimes I'm up, sometimes I'm down.
Yes! Yes! Lord, sometimes I'm almost to the ground."

For club get-togethers, parties, picnics, our southern songbook has 27 songs complete with words, music, piano accompaniments, guitar arrangements. Includes eight Stephen Poster airs, as well as spirituals and other favorites.

Send 15 cents in coins for your copy of "Stephen Foster's Songbook" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The following booklets are also available at 15c each:

189—Simple Cartooning Self-Taught"
188—"Easy Lessons in Guitar Playing"
187—"Decorative and Useful Things to Make With Paper"
167—"Popular Cowboy Songs"
168—"Etiquette: The Correct Thing to Do"
161—New Ideas in Making Curtains and Draperies."

First Aid Lectures

Given Twice Each Week On Street Of London Suburb

Housewives on Stockton Road, Edmonton, a north London suburb, claim they've got the first street first aid corps in Britain. Twice weekly they listen to first aid lectures.

Each housewife has contributed a bottle of disinfectant or a roll of cotton wool, bandages or scissors. Motto of the corps is "Self help saves minutes, saves lives."

Luminous stucco that glitters in the sun is being used on some buildings for the Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco.

A scientist has recorded visibly the trills and chirps of crickets, in order to study their music.

The United States is the world's largest consumer of crude drugs used in preparing medicines.

CHINOOK UNITED CHURCH

Church Service 11.45 p. m.
Sunday School 1 p. m.
All are cordially invited to attend

NOTICE TO GRAIN PRODUCERS

All farmers must have their Permits to sell grain before the 14th of September.

CLASSIFIED ADS
FOR SALE

THRESHER'S LICENSE'S
Apply
W. A. Todd

JOHN DEER BINDER
8 Ft.
Also HARNESS
Apply to Meat Market

Quantity of Used LUMBER
Apply to Mrs. Isbister
Chinook

RHUBARB Any Quantity
Price Per Pound 3 cent
Leave orders at Chinook
Advance Office

RESTAURANT
Meals at all hours
All Kinds Tobacco and Cigarettes
SOFT DRINKS and Confectionary
ICE CREAM
Mah Bros

ROBINSON CARTAGE
For
DRAYING
Or
TRUCKING
Any Kind
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

Behind The Headlines At Ottawa

(By DEAN WILSON)

Though the present time it is not realized by the man in the street throughout this country, yet it is known in well-informed circles in the capital that Canada is unofficially, though vitally, one of the principal observers of Pan-American Conferences, including the latest indispensible and momentous war-time gathering at Havana, Cuba, where the twenty-one republics of this Western Hemisphere made a far stronger declaration of inter-American solidarity than any ever before adopted and where practical measures were taken to give it reality by providing for consultation amongst these American nations in times of grave danger and for joint resistance against all or any aggressive actions by totalitarian nations from overseas on the diplomatic, military and economic fronts, which may endanger or destroy freedom of political action, freedom of information by press, radio, etc., freedom of religion, freedom of any expression, freedom from fear of attack and freedom from economic want.

Beyond a shadow of a doubt, Canada is deeply interested and involved in these matters to the same extent, or more, as any of the other nations of the Western Hemisphere, and along Parliament Hill these affairs are not looked upon any longer as mere bombasts or readable oratory or just plain high-minded governmental ideals, but rather as the practical recognition that Canada, as the only belligerent nation in the Western Hemisphere, is already acting by the force of arms to make a very important contribution to the course of history of the Western Hemisphere, though the others are only discussing what they ought to do or what they will do in any crisis. However, Canada's lead in fighting these evil forces has brought tangible results now on account of powerful facts of geography, of economics and of politics, with all the nations of the New this object in mind, the United States proposes to establish a vast two billion dollars export trade bloc, to make loans through the Export-Import Bank of the United States in order to stabilize the economic structures of the Latin-American countries enabling them to do without European markets, with such financial aid of a private nature having been given already to Venezuela, Brail, Chile, Uruquay, etc., and to do all other things in an economic way instead of using armed force at strategic points in the whole hemisphere. But the main effective action lies in the economic field where it is planned to create a Western Hemisphere cartel of all the nations, including Canada, to counteract the barter system of trade of the dictatorships in order to make this New World of wheat, cotton, machinery, coffee, self-sustaining and to control the bulk beef, and a vast amount of other essentials. The United States is leading the projects to cement economic relations between all the Americas to circumvent the much expected economic "push" of the dictatorships. With World determined to take quick and effective steps to protect their absolute fredom of action in every sphere of national and international endeavor.

On the diplomatic and military fronts, these nations have served final notice upon Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia how far they will be allowed to go before they can expect to meet joint armed resistance from the nations of this hemisphere, particularly in regard to French, Dutch, Belgium, Danish or the possessions of other nations in the Caribbean, the Pacific or the Atlantic Oceans, and Latin America, with the entire hemisphere wrapped in a security belt of 300-miles limit within which is forbidden and which permits inter-American shipping to proceed unhampered from his "insulation" policy. Furthermore, naval and air bases are being created immediately to expose and to remove these very dangerous enemies within these Americas who are trying desperately to plant the seeds of discord in the family of nations of the New World.

However, at present there are four main obstacles. First, though there are a mere 33,000 citizens of Canada and the United States in these Americas, yet at the same time these are a great many persons of Italian, German and Japanese birth or extraction in these nations, with Italy alone having planted 3,000,000 Italians in Argentina, 2,000,000 in Brazil, and one-third of the total population of Uruquay. Second, there is a "dictatorship temperament" in Central and South America where more than half of the world's dictatorships exist, namely, fourteen dictatorship forms of government. Third, there is a fear in all these Americas that joint actions of any kind may cause a serious loss of foreign trade since 41 per cent of Latin America's export trade was with the belligerents of Europe just before this war started, with Germany's share alone being over 17 per cent of the total amount of $283,000,000. Fourth, there is a chronic feeling of anxiety in the Americas about the "Big Stick" policies of the United States, with these nations bearing in mind constantly how the United States worked out plans in the last World War whereby its sales to Latin America soared from 25.03 per cent in 1913 to a peak of 54.79 per cent in 1917, or more than doubled with a great rush, and on the military or diplomatic front how the United States used the same "Big Stick" policies to get the Virgin Islands from Denmark, or Panama from the Republic of Colombia in 1903, or Quantanamo and Puerto Rico in the Spanish-American War. Nevertheless, unity of purpose, is expected to unite the nations of the New World, including Canada to fight for fredom.

The Birmingham Age Herald received the following July 4 dispatch from its Selma, Ala., correspondent:

"Selma, July 4——Rain all day Chilly Stores closed. No celebration. No fireworks. No picnics No joyrides. No nothin'.

Everydody to hum staring out windows. Just another day; gray, drear, drab, uneventful. It came. It went.

LANE Correspondent.'

NOTICE

Applications will be received up to September 15th for the position of Secretary—Treasurer for the village of Chinook. Applicants please state qualifications and salary expected, to D. E. Bell, Mayor.

ARMY OPERATIONS COSTS REACH $233,000,000.

The operating costs for the year of the Canadian Army, that is, for pay and allowances, rations and renewals of clothing, amount to $233,000,000. In contrast, the original issue of clothing, and personal equipment and arms came to the modest sum of $28,000,000.

RESCUED SAILORS TELL GRIM TALE.

Baltimore, Sept. 5 (AP) Thirty - seven haggard and dishevilled British seamen, eight of them injured, told a grim tale of disaster and death in the war at sea.

Landed here last night by the Swedish freighter Eknaren they were the sole survivors of crews of two British vessels, the 4,000 freighter Blairmore and the navy sloop Penzance, both torpedoed and sunk Aug. 24 about 700 miles off the Irish coast.

More than 100 of their ship mates were lost.

Their stories, pieced together, indicated the eight injured men were the only survivors of the Penzance.

COMPOSITION OF A NAZI

After the Creator had finished the rattlesnake, the toad, and the vampire, he had some awful substance left with which to make a Nazi. A Nazi is a two - legged animal with a corkscrew soul and a water-logged brain, and a backbone of jelly and glue. Where others have hearts, he has a rotten pineapple. No man has a right to be a Nazi as long as there is rope long enougn to hang his carcass

NETHERLANDERS RAISE BATTALION

A proposal that a Netherlands infantry battalion be raised in Canada at the expense of the Netherlands Government in London, England, has been approved by the Department of National Defence.

DOMINION OF CANADA

SECOND WAR LOAN

$300,000,000

The Bank of Canada is authorized by the Minister of Finance to announce the offering of a loan to be issued for cash in the following terms:

3 Per Cent Bonds due October 1, 1952
Callable on or after October 1, 1949

Issue Price: 98.75% and accrued interest
Yielding 3.125% to maturity

Denominations of Bearer Bonds: $100, $500, $1,000

The proceeds will be used by the Government to finance expenditures for war purposes.

Payment is to be made in full against delivery of interim certificates on or after October 1, 1940.

Principal and interest will be payable in lawful money of Canada. Interest will be payable without charge semi-annually at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank. The Bonds will be dated October 1, 1940.

In accordance with the announcement made by the Minister of Finance on August 18, 1940, the Bank of Canada has been further authorized to announce that applications will be received to convert Dominion of Canada 4½% Bonds due September 1, 1940, which have not yet been presented for payment, into an equal par value of additional bonds of the above issue. The 4½% Bonds accepted for conversion (with final coupon detached) will be valued at 100.25% and the resultant cash adjustment in favour of the applicant will be made at the time of delivery of the new Bonds, on or after October 1, 1940.

Cash subscriptions and conversion applications may be made through any approved investment dealer or stock broker or through any branch in Canada of any chartered bank, from whom copies of the official prospectus containing complete details of the issue may be obtained.

The Minister of Finance reserves the right to allot cash subscriptions in full or in part.

The lists for cash subscriptions and conversion applications will open at the Bank of Canada, Ottawa, at 9 a.m., E.D.T., on Monday, September 9, 1940, and may be closed at any time at the discretion of the Minister of Finance, with or without notice.

OTTAWA, September 6, 1940.